

A Secret History of the 20th Century

***A conspiracy
theory view of
the history of
the last one
hundred years.***

Extracted from the book
CASEBOOK ON ALTERNATIVE 3

by Jim Keith, © 1994

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There is no question in my mind that there is a conspiracy, even a web of conspiracies running things (or attempting to run them) from the higher reaches of the global food-chain. Today, it is more a question of 'who', rather than 'if', and there are more than enough candidates to keep an army of muckrakers busy with their rakes for years.

In researching, one begins to see the outlines of an intersection of powers implementing plans nearly identical to *Alternative 3* and, as researcher Hawthorne Abendsen points out, for these control structures "nations are merely convenient fictions".

To begin to understand what may be a real *Alternative 3* plan to lock the population of Earth into ultimate control prior to the abandonment of the planet, we need to trace a number of individuals, incidents, ideologies and technologies, and then we will have only scratched the surface of possible connections. Nazis and the CIA; population breeding programmes and American old money; slave labour camps and electronic war; NASA and Antarctic bases: these are a few of the threads in the blood-red warp.

For reasons which hopefully will become apparent, I begin the search for *Alternative 3* at what might appear to be an arbitrary moment in history: with men, most of whom died a long time ago. As we trace the actions and connections of these men, the conspiratorial web will radiate outward, and perhaps begin to take on a definite and ominous pattern.

The tale is taken up shortly after the collapse of the Third Reich, when General Reinhard Gehlen, Nazi spymaster and Knight of Malta-to-be, began negotiations with Allen Dulles and the American OSS (Office of Strategic Services). Using Nazi intelligence networks as a hole-card to provide for his own survival and the survival of his huge spy network, Gehlen made a separate peace with Dulles, resulting in the clean grafting of Nazi spy apparatus to the American clandestine services. This was the birth of the CIA and part of a nexus of betrayal that continues to this day.

It is actually not so odd that Gehlen should have been able to forge ties with director Allen Dulles: Dulles' background is inextricably linked with Nazi and other elitist interests.

At the turn of the century the Dulles family, cousins of the Rockefellers, coming from a Southern slave-holding background and powerful international connections, was well-connected with international banking and German interests and, when they noticed them at all, supporters of eugenics programmes (i.e., selective breeding and extermination) for the lower classes. A personal philosophical statement of Allen's brother, John Foster Dulles, in 1911 illuminates the mindset and incidentally underlines a major theme of, or justification for, *Alternative 3*:

"Under natural conditions all species tend to increase with great rapidity. [After] a few generations the world would be literally crowded with life... There is a check, however... the limited capacity of the world to sustain life. As the numbers of a species increase, it becomes more and more difficult for each individual to find means of sustenance... some must perish, and what is known as the law of natural selection says that the ones who will perish will be the weakest. The strongest will survive..."

"With man, as with every other form of life, there is this same tendency for the birth rate to far exceed the death rate, with the inevitable result of an overcrowded population in which some must be eliminated. Who those eliminated are depends upon who are weakest and who are strongest in the competition which necessarily ensues.

"Biology tells us that it is only by means of this competition and elimination that progress is made. For the tendency of a race is to retrograde and it is only by eliminating the lower members that a higher average is maintained..." [emphases added].

Prior to World War I, the Dulles brothers were recruited into the US State Department by their uncle, Secretary of State Robert Lansing. Lansing was well-connected in banking and political circles, friend to the likes of William Howard Taft, Andrew Carnegie and Bernard Baruch. Lansing, a blatant Anglophile who took diction lessons in order to sound more British, was one of those Americans who used their power to virtually dictate to President Woodrow Wilson that the US enter into an alliance with England against Germany, and supervised a steady flow of American intelligence to British spy circles.

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria, was the match that touched off the international conflagration of World War I. Notes of the military trial examining Cabrinovic, one of the Archduke's assassins, provide clues that have been little discussed in relation to the identity of the perpetrators:

President of the military court: "Tell me something more about the motives. Did you know, before deciding to attempt the assassination, that Tankosic and Cignovic were Freemasons? Had the fact that you and they were Freemasons an influence on your resolve?"

Cabrinovic: "Yes."

The President: "Did you receive from them the mission to carry out the assassination?"

Cabrinovic: "I received from no one the mission to carry out the assassination. Freemasonry had to do with it because it strengthened my intention. In Freemasonry it is permitted to kill. Ciganovic told me that the Freemasons had condemned the Archduke Franz Ferdinand to death more than a year before."

According to the notes of the trial, Ciganovic and Tankosic held higher positions in the Freemasonic hierarchy than Cabrinovic, and Ciganovic had informed Cabrinovic that the organisation had been unable to find anyone to carry out the assassination.

Count Czerin, a friend of the Archduke, relates in *Im-Welt-Krieg* that "The Archduke knew quite well that the risk of an attempt on his life was imminent. A year before the war he informed me that the Freemasons had resolved on his death."

Why would the Freemasons have been interested in the death of Archduke Ferdinand? Far from the innocuous ritual-based men's club that they are presented as in the mainstream media, Freemasonry has long been linked to international political manipulation, and has been alleged to be a conduit for the intentions of a number of elitist interests, including the House of Rothschild and their international banking connections.

Discussing an apparent plot to involve the United States in the European war, Commander Joseph Kenworthy of British Naval Intelligence reported: "*The Lusitania was deliberately sent at considerably reduced speed into an area where a U-boat was known to be waiting and with her escort withdrawn.*"

President Wilson is known to have concealed in the archives of the Treasury Department the bill of lading of the doomed Lusitania which proved it had been carrying contraband military supplies destined for Great Britain, putting the lie to the idea that the Lusitania was a non-military passenger vessel.

Banker Bernard Baruch controlled US business during World War I as Chairman of the War Industries Board, banker Eugene Meyer headed the War Finance Corporation, while banker Paul Warburg was in charge of the Federal Reserve. All three men were agents of the Rothschild banking conglomerate.

The "War to End All Wars" devoured thirteen million souls, and at its conclusion Allen and John Foster Dulles were recruited by President Wilson's powerful advisor, banking insider "Colonel" Edward House, future architect of Roosevelt's socialist-styled "New Deal". The Dulleses travelled to Europe to attend the Paris peace conference, meeting there with members of South African diamond magnate and Freemason Cecil Rhodes' secret Round Table group, founded in 1891.

Representing the interests of British aristocracy and Rothschild-front bankers such as the Warburgs, Schrodgers and Lazards, the Round Table promoted and continues to promote a New World Order based on Freemasonic/Illuminist ideas such as those held by Rhodes' mentor, John Ruskin. Ruskin in his turn is said to

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have been influenced by Bavarian Illuminatus Adam Weishaupt and the Isis-occultism of Edward Bulwer-Lytton, the basis of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, the Theosophy of Madame Blavatsky's *Isis Unveiled*, the Isis-Urania Temple of Hermetic Students of the Golden Dawn, and the German Thule group which was to launch and provide key philosophic underpinning to the career of Adolf Hitler. The Round Table advocated, in clear reflection of Illuminist ideas (and still does), the destruction of all national sovereignties and surrender to an elitist ruling body, the prototype of the New World Order. The group was patterned, according to Rhodes, "on Masonic lines" with an inner "Circle of Initiates" including Rhodes, Lord Milner, future prime minister Arthur Balfour, and Lord Rothschild, whose banking cabal provides one of the most discernable influences upon the group.

"...*There grew up in the twentieth century,*" Dr Carroll Quigley says, "*a power structure between London and New York which penetrated deeply into university life, the press, and the practice of foreign policy. In England the centre was the Round Table group, while in the United States it was J. P. Morgan and Company or its local branches in Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland.*"

Inducted into the Round Table, the Dulles brothers became officers of the group's American branch, the Council on Foreign Relations (the British front group being the Royal

Institute of International Affairs, known as "Chatham House"). Other members of the CFR-international banking axis included David Rockefeller, Averell Harriman (whose family was the creator of the Eugenics Records Office and the Eugenics Research Association, calling for fifty million Americans to be sterilised with the goal of perfecting the "Perfect Man" by 1980), the Astor family, Rothschild bankers Bernard Baruch and Paul Warburg (the latter hired by Kuhn, Loeb and Company at \$500,000 per year to promote the creation of a Federal Reserve Bank in the US), and other prominent members of the international dollar-aristocracy.

In 1910 a secret meeting of bankers at Jekyll Island, Georgia, finalised long-standing plans for the creation of a federal central bank in America, which was to be represented to the public as "free of Wall Street or any monopolistic interest"—quite the opposite of the truth. Introduced via the Aldrich Bill, the plan for the Federal Reserve Bank was initially rejected by Congress. When it was realised that the Republicans were too closely connected with banking interests in the public mind, it was decided that the concept would have to be introduced by the Democrats, and this was done, resulting in the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Speaking of the actions of the Round Table and their banking sponsors in the creation of the Federal Reserve, Dr Quigley wrote:

"The powers of financial capitalism had [a] far-reaching aim: nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalistic fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks, which were themselves private corporations. Each central bank sought to dominate its government through its ability to control Treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians by subsequent economic rewards in the business world."

The Rhodes group and its supporters were key in providing financing for the Russian revolution at the beginning of this century. As early as 1907, twenty million dollars was funnelled to Trotsky and Lenin, with additional large (but unreported) sums flowing from the bankers to the Communists over the next few years.

In 1918, a group of fifteen international financiers secretly travelled to Petrograd under cover of a Red Cross mission. Delegates to the All-Russian Congress were purchased to the tune of one million dollars in support of Freemason Aleksandr Kerensky, with additional financing provided for the Provisional Government and their successors, the Bolsheviks.

It is usually assumed that Capitalist and Communist interests are diametrically opposed in their aims, but over the

years the Round Table, the Rothschilds and their brethren have been happy to play cricket with Communists of various stripe and in a wide variety of settings, from Mao's China to Castro's Cuba, helping out with the odd multiple millions of dollars and pitting East-West interests against each other. I do not state this as an offhand condemnation of Communist philosophy, but to point out the strange seeming-contradiction of international super-capitalists supporting a system which is portrayed as their mortal enemy.

Professor Stuart Crane describes the mechanism as employed by the Rothschilds during the nineteenth century:

"If you will look back at every war in Europe...you will see that they always ended with the establishment of a 'balance of power'. With every reshuffling there was a balance of power in a new grouping around the House of Rothschild in England, France or Austria. They grouped nations so that if any king got out of line, a war would break out and the war would be decided by which way the financing went. Researching the debt positions of the warring nations will usually indicate who was to be punished."

By 1925 the Round Table had spread its organisation, via three front groups, to twenty countries. The influence of this group and their allies has, if anything, increased over the years, and every American President since Freemason and Rothschild relative Franklin Roosevelt has drawn major portions of their cabinets from the American offshoot CFR.

The CFR's current roster of more than 2,600 members (within the far larger international alliance) includes key representatives of almost all of the major corporations, foundations, financial organisations, communications conglomerates and think-tanks in the United States. At any given time, approximately half of the CFR are serving or have served in the US government. All three media-acknowledged candidates for the 1992 presidential race were linked to the

CFR, while the major 'non-establishment' candidate, Bo Gritz, tipped his hand to journalist Jay Katz when he slipped him a Freemasonic handshake at a survivalist convention.

Allen Dulles' star only continued to rise when, in 1920, he was appointed First Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin. During the same period John Foster Dulles represented the international bankers in Germany, via the Bank of England and J. P. Morgan institutions. This was a time of intensive behind-the-scenes activity by British and American clandestine services in the promotion of Hitler and National Socialism, in itself a front for the occultist Thule Bund, to the fore in Germany. Thule and the associated Vril Society, were fraternally linked to English secret societies and (coincidentally?) based at least in part upon the writings of Freemason Edward Bulwer-Lytton, author of *Vril: The Power of the Coming Race*, the same man whose philosophy had fired John Ruskin and, through him, Cecil Rhodes.

On 20th March 1922, banker Hjalmar Schacht (later to hold the purse strings of the Third Reich as Finance Minister, and whose father had been co-director of the German branch of Equitable Life Assurance, owned by J. P. Morgan, a Rothschild confrère), sent his friend John Foster Dulles a proposal for Germany to receive a five-billion-mark loan to be

"... nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole."

turned over to the central Reichsbank, thence turned over to newly-created German companies, with the stated purpose of making German war reparations possible. This was one reason that Hitler, despite his anti-Semitism, had a degree of popularity with the international bankers: he had promised to repay Germany's war debt "to the last pfennig". In addition to arranging funding for Germany, Dulles believed that, contrary to the dictates of the Allies, the country should be re-armed, and arranged covert munitions shipments through du Pont, clients of his law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell.

Over the next few years banker Schacht oversaw the entwining of German interests into massive international cartels, the most famous being the alliance of I. G. Farben chemicals with the Rockefellers' Standard Oil of New Jersey (i.e., Exxon), the formation of which included a \$30 million grant from the Rockefellers. The US War Department was later to state: "Without I. G.'s immense productive facilities, its intense research and vast international affiliations, Germany's prosecution of the war would have been unthinkable and impossible..." An examination of the sources of funding for I. G. would have been more to the point. By 1929, industry in Germany had been built up so that it was second only to the United States.

John Foster Dulles was elevated to the head of Sullivan and Cromwell, the legal firm representing the German cartels, and during 1934-35 his letters to German clients bore the jaunty salutation, "Heil Hitler!". Clients of Sullivan and Cromwell included I. G. Farben (which ran the slave factory at Auschwitz), major Hitler-backer Fritz Thyssen (who was to introduce Allen Dulles to Hitler), Gestapo General Kurt Von Schroeder and the Anglo-German Schroeder Bank, General Motors of Germany and other companies central to Germany's World War II effort. After the rise of Hitler's *Neuordnung* (the New Order), Dulles, representing banks and investment firms in the Rothschild-Round Table alliance, travelled to Germany to negotiate further American funding for *der Führer*. During this period, Mussolini's failing dictatorship was bailed out by loans from J. P. Morgan.

As far as Freemasonic President Franklin Roosevelt's allegiance, he drew much of his cabinet from the CFR, while his son-in-law, Curtis Dall, has stated succinctly what can be confirmed from numerous sources:

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"For a long time I felt that FDR had developed many thoughts and ideas that were his own to benefit this country, the USA. But, he didn't. Most of his thoughts, his political 'ammunition' as it were, were carefully manufactured for him in advance by the CFR-One World Money group. Brilliantly, with great gusto, like a fine piece of artillery, he exploded that prepared 'ammunition' in the middle of an unsuspecting target, the American people—and thus paid off and retained his internationalist political support."

While Roosevelt was campaigning on promises to steer America clear of the war in Europe, numerous proofs including secret correspondence with fellow Freemason Winston Churchill show he was intent on leading the US into the conflict at a gallop—significantly, from behind a desk. Eighty-three per cent of Americans opposed American intervention, but the bankers and Roosevelt knew better. They had other plans, including loans in excess of two billion dollars to Great Britain, the shipping of fifty destroyers and hundreds of millions of rounds of ammunition, and the training of British fighter pilots in the US. All German consulates were closed in this country,

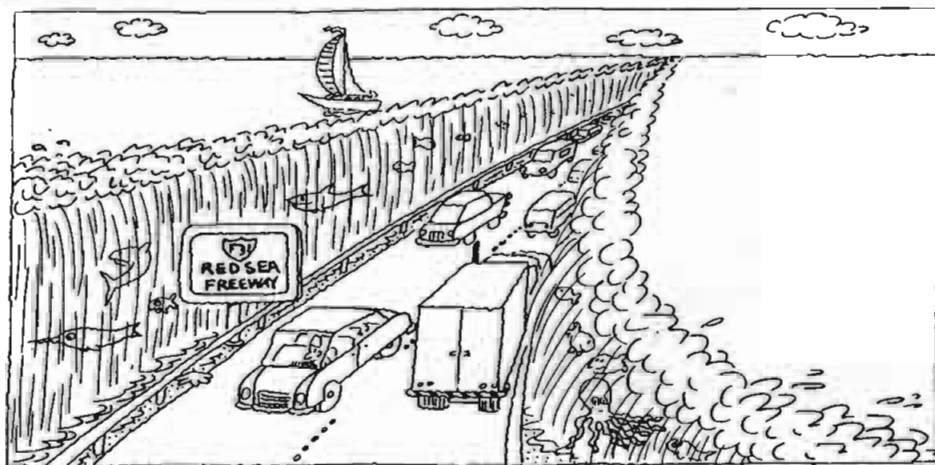
while US ships depth-charged German U-boats, still without declaration of war.

Churchill reported in secret that FDR "...said he would wage war, but not declare it [and] that he would become more and more provocative... Everything was being done to force an 'incident' that could lead US to war."

Henry Stimson, founding CFR member, US War Secretary and leader of a powerful American interventionist coalition, made the following notation in his diary after a meeting with Roosevelt: "We face the delicate question of diplomatic fencing to be done so as to be sure Japan is put into the wrong and makes the first bad move—overt move."

The CFR's War and Peace Studies Project was quick with the solution to the quandary. A memorandum was sent to Roosevelt, recommending aid to China and a trade embargo on Japan, advice which Roosevelt followed. Japan's assets in the US were frozen, and the Panama Canal was closed to Japanese shipping, effectively creating a stranglehold on Japanese trade.

The CFR's War and Peace Studies Project was to be a central determinant of future aims of the United States. Closely collaborating with the State Department, the Studies Project divided the world into blocs, compiling available statistics on commodities production and trade. Determining that the self-sufficient capacity of Germany and Europe was higher than that of the Western hemisphere, the Studies Project decided that the defeat of Germany and world domination by America was the only solution. America must broaden its imperialistic aims, creating



an expanding capitalist world economy and international hegemony for the US. It was not explicitly stated which groups or individuals would rule the US during this period of expansion, although it is certain that Will Rogers was at no time under consideration.

The "foremost requirement of the United States in a world in which it proposes to hold unquestioned power," the Studies Project reported, "is the rapid fulfillment of a program of complete re-armament." Herein the course for World War II and postwar world domination by "America" was charted.

Much has been written in recent years about Roosevelt's prior knowledge of an attack on Pearl Harbour, which included American manoeuvres against Japan making reprisal almost inevitable, and information of a probable attack reaching Roosevelt through at least eight different sources. It was a day of infamy, as John Toland has reiterated in his book of the same title, and Roosevelt had provoked his desired "incident".

After the attack on Pearl Harbour, Allen Dulles joined the staff of the Office of Coordinator of Information (OCI), precursor to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). J. Edgar Hoover objected to the men Dulles was hiring, characterising the Dulles family as "internationalists". Hoover may have been onto something.

It was strictly 'business as usual' during the Second World War for many of these same "internationalists". During 1942 Standard Oil of New Jersey shipped oil to the Germans through neutral Switzerland, while General Motors equipped both sides during the conflict. The Paris branch of Chase Bank conducted millions of dollars of business with the Nazis with the approval of the central Manhattan branch, while Colonel Sosthenes Behn, the head of ITT, consulted with Hitler on communication systems and robot bombs. Ball bearings, in short supply among the Allies, were shipped to Nazi-connected firms in South America by the Vice-Chairman of the American War Productions Board, in partnership with Nazi Goering's cousin in Philadelphia.

An American alliance with Stalin provided tacit approval to his slaughter of six million Ukrainians during 1932-33, along with the joint German-Russian invasion of Poland, and the Russian invasion of Finland, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Eleven billion dollars in lend-lease aid was given to the USSR, along with blueprints for the atomic bomb and shipments of refined uranium, proffered by the CFR's Harry Hopkins, according to G. R. Jordan's *From Major Jordan's Diaries*. After the war the American military cooperated in Operation Keelhaul, sending two million fleeing Russians back to Russia in boxcars to face Stalin's murderous reprisals.

World War II is the story of the death of thirty-five million patriotic, slogan-shouting serfs, while billions of dollars lined the pockets of the international bankers and their cohorts, the politicians and the weapons manufacturers.

At the close of the war, so goes the standard line, Hitler committed suicide in his bunker. For my part, I am not convinced. Many other prominent Nazis escaped to conspire another day; why not Hitler, who had the entire resources of

the Third Reich at his command? Hitler's notoriety dictated that his death be faked (as the deaths of other Nazis have been faked since the end of the war—Martin Bormann's six times, for instance), but the mysterious circumstances and lack of evidence of his death weigh in favour of the theory that Hitler escaped.

Wayne Henderson, in an unpublished article, offers revisionist information on Hitler's death:

"In February of 1973, a journalist was given a rare interview with a man long thought dead. Though he was generally believed to have died trying to escape Berlin—scant yards ahead of Russian troops then taking the city—Martin Bormann, close intimate of Adolf Hitler, was living in seclusion, ill, in a Redemptorist convent near Tupiza, Bolivia. He, among others, had been the recipient of a joint gift of "Wild Bill" Donovan of the OSS (later the CIA) and certain well-controlled factions of the Vatican Elite.

"Bormann had been among the Chosen Few present at the bunker on 30 April 1945—others present included Otto Gunsche (Hitler's adjutant), Heinz Linge (Hitler's valet), and Julius Schaub, a trusted friend of the Führer who was charged with the responsibility of destroying the files; it goes without saying that Hitler and his bride of 24 hours, Eva Braun, were also there. According to the official version, Adolf and Eva died that day, though there is some disagreement as to whether they used pistols or poison.

"What really happened on 30 April 1945, however, would seem to be quite different from the official version. Hans Bauer, the Nazi flying ace—easily one of the greatest aviators the world has yet seen—had been landing and taking off outside the Chancellory, on the Wilhelmstrasse. He had ferried the favoured few in and out of Berlin, and could easily have removed Hitler and his retinue at any time, every bit as easily as he'd flown the various caches of personal wealth entrusted to him by the Nazi elite to various safe hiding-places. Indeed, Bormann and others had advised Hitler to fly to Berchtesgaden, where the faithful troops could guard them in the near impenetrable Alps.

"However, a flight—at least from the Chancellory—was unnecessary. When the Soviets took the wreckage of the bunker, they found '...behind the bookcase in Hitler's personal room...a thin, concrete, removable panel. Behind it was a man-size hole leading to a...concrete shelter far underground and 500 metres away. Another tunnel connected the shelter with an underground trolley line...' The searchers also found 'a charred note in a woman's handwriting... (telling) her parents not to worry if they did not hear from her in a long while.' The Hitlers need not have taken the trolley very far, either, as Bauer could easily have picked them up at a safer airstrip than Wilhelmstrasse and flown them to any destination within fuel range. The body later identified—in the official version—as that of Hitler was more likely (considering the fact that the dentition of the corpse and that reflected in Hitler's dental charts don't match) that of Julius Schreck, a long-time fanatical supporter of the Führer and Hitler's personal driver. Schreck is known to have resembled Hitler so

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closely that he often acted as his boss's 'double', and Schreck's 'death' (in a poorly-staged and undocumented auto accident in 1936) made it that much easier for the devotee to take the place of his master among the charred remains of the Chancellory. Would Schreck willingly allow himself to become the corpse at Berlin? Fanatics and zealots have been known to do much stranger things."

Henderson's account is corroborated by another statement of the Russians in September of 1945: *"No trace of the bodies of Hitler or Eva Braun has been discovered... It is established that Hitler, by means of false testimony, sought to hide his traces. Irrefutable proof exists that a small airplane left the Tiergarten at dawn on 30 April flying in the direction of Hamburg. Three men and a woman are known to have been on board. It has also been established that a large submarine left Hamburg before the arrival of the British forces. Mysterious persons were on board the*

submarine, among them a woman."

Henderson describes the fate of Rudolph Hess, *"...the man who did more to set up the US/Vatican/Nazi connection than anyone else. He vanished into the waiting arms of the Masonic lodges in England, long pro-Fascist and thick as thieves with their continental counterparts, Thule and the Teutonic Knights among them, on the night of 10 May 1941. The double who later served his prison sentence at Spandau and died silent in 1987 fooled only the most casual observers."*

Again in support of Henderson's account, I have found that the psychiatrist chosen to examine Hess was Dr Ewen Cameron, the soon-to-be-infamous CIA mind-control doctor whose activities will be considered later in this book. Cameron reported that Allen Dulles confided to him that the captive in Spandau prison was not the real Hess, but an imposter. Hess, so Dulles explained, had been executed on the orders of Winston Churchill. Attempting a positive identification of Hess by physically locating a World

War I chest wound, Cameron was prevented by guards from doing so.

There has been much speculation about Nazis setting up a secret Antarctic base after the war, with Hitler possibly present; however it is just that—speculation—so far as I can determine. While there was a lot of Nazi submarine and tanker activity in the vicinity of Antarctica during this period, and a search for Germans mounted by the Americans utilising 4,000 troops (suggesting the Allies definitely thought something was going on down there), nothing other than circumstantial evidence and hearsay suggests a German South Polar base was actually established.

There is the possibility that the Antarctic was used as a stopping-off base for escaping Nazis, but evidence suggests that those who were able to escape Nuremberg eventually went elsewhere, although probably not to the Moon or Mars. ∞

For more information on this book, please see the Book Reviews section.